



ferate ray and scuttle the Union ship, while we, relieved of our compass and stripped of our national consistency, are to be landed upon some bleak dogma of egotistical State Rights and universal anarchy!

Call Abraham Lincoln a joker! Why, the Chicago party are trying to make the war the ghastliest joke of the continent or the century. Have we gone to school to a million of bayonets, and learned nothing? Have we marched a million of men a thousand miles to stand still? Are we spending four millions a day merely to buy back the old wrong about slavery? To buy back another Brooks' murderous cane; another Buchanan's Lecompton crime, greater than all the Lincoln laws combined? The Crittenden Amendment was very well to prevent war; but are we to be fought four years, despoiled of our means, called foreigners, hunted on every sea and shore, and bury five hundred thousand brothers, to give them all they asked in the past, and no security for all they will demand in the future? We plunged into a deep debt, we helped to pay for innumerable funeral; but we never buried a single demand. While our armies have advanced, your principles have retreated; and, so long as your victories only mean concessions to us, we have no reason to be ashamed in Dixie. Will the red cross stand this—will greenbacks support it? Every five twenty bond is a stamp upon the Lincoln; every dollar greenback a campaign tract distributed among a warned and cunning community, cautioning them how they trifle with the dead and the debt of this war. Hoping that the ballot-box will prove the sentry-box of the national honor.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

Messrs. W. A. DARLING & Co., Committee.

### THE CRY OF "PEACE, PEACE, WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE."

The last New York Independent contains a stirring discourse by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, preached in Brooklyn on the recent Thanksgiving Sunday.

We have room only for the last of this sermon, having reserved particularly to our existing struggle with the demons of the South:

III. And now let me say a few words about our own war.

We are tired of hearing it called gigantic; that word has been used so much. And yet the fact remains of a great war; the greatest, perhaps, in history. I need not tell you how great it is: great in the length and breadth of its theatre; great in the hosts of armed men upon the land; great in its fleets upon the sea; great in its cost of treasure; great in its cost of blood. So great is it, that had its dimensions been foreseen, the heart of the nation would have failed it. So great is it, that the hearts of many men have failed them. It is, in fact, the only war in our history, the only war that greater issues at stake in it will suffice to bear us through.

Cries of peace are on the wind. We heard them at the start. We have heard them all along. We hear them now louder than ever. But cries of peace from whom, and to whom? Some of the voices of the South are the voices of the South; that God will be pleased, in his own good time, to send us peace by righteousness, that so it may be a lasting peace. But no cry is heard as yet from the rebels in arms, who might have peace to-morrow by simply throwing down their weapons and striking the flag. No cry is heard from the brave boys, their blue-jackets fragrant with the smell of victory. No cry from the bloody graves of fallen heroes, who would as gladly fight and die again for the old flag. No cry even from widows and orphans, who have lost all they had to lose, and now only pray it may not be theirs.

Where any cry is heard, but from the lips of rebels not in arms, or who if not rebels, are the dupes and tools of rebels, doing the work of rebels, and doing it better now and here than though they had followed their hearts down over the lines. These are men who cry for peace at any price, peace on the ground of the grounding of our arms, when they know, some of them, better even than we, for they have learned it from Richmond, that the rebellion is on the verge of grounding its arms.

Peace, they cry, as over a drawn battle, when they know the battle is nearly finished in victory. Peace, they cry, when they know that peace without another blow, would be substantially the triumph of our foes. Some of these men who cry for peace are bold, bad men; as bold and as bad as Caligula. Others are only sensual and sordid, not willing to pay blood and gold for truth, freedom, and righteousness.

Further trial. Others, tired but not timid, are only mistaken, honestly thinking that war can be ended in no other way. Others, again, are only the rank and file of old political organizations, who know no other voice than that of their old shepherds. Taking them all together, their name is Legion. They are found in all parts of the loyal States, and in numbers are probably about as strong, relatively, as the Tories of the Revolution; perhaps a little stronger. They are now, by the confession of the rebels themselves, the forlorn hope of the Confederacy. Foreign intervention was abandoned long ago as an idle dream. The rebellion has been literally on its last legs; it has conscripted every thing it could lay its hands on that could be of any use to it between the cradle and the grave. The recruiting drum-beat that was more out of place in the churches than in the streets of most of the Southern towns. A few more men, more on our side, and the thing is ended. Peace would then come, not by an armistice, which would lead to no peace that could last, but by victories so overwhelming and conclusive that no man anywhere would dare to challenge the result. So says the Lieutenant-General of the army. God bless him for his sublime tendency of purpose, for his steadfast faith, for his many victories! So say all our best generals. So say all our best soldiers. And the rebels know it to be true. Only one hope now sustains them, and that is their hope of seeing, yet, at the eleventh hour, a divided and panic-stricken Union.

Shall they see it? Tell me, Christian friends and neighbors, tell me, my fellow-countrymen, shall they see it? This is now the grand question before us. And it is the only question. The question of slavery, in its relations to our politics, our industry, our religion even, is just now supremely impertinent; impertinent, I say, not because slavery is not cleared of the guilt of this rebellion, or can be thought compatible with the revived prosperity and permanent peace of the Republic, or can be looked upon with moral indifference by moral men; but simply because, by its own act, it now lies at the mercy of events, which must have their result in the four millions of Southern bondmen at the beginning of this rebellion, more than one million—Mr. Davis has said nearly two millions—have been freed already. Others yet will snatch their freedom as our armies advance. And they would have snatched it all the same had there been no Proclamation of 1863. That military edict is, therefore, but a poor apology for turning against the Government now. Beyond all controversy, it has weakened the rebellion, and strengthened the Government; weakened the rebellion by making emancipation not merely a military incident, but a moral and avowed purpose, in order to the quicker and surer triumph of our arms; strengthened the Government by all the thousands of colored troops now in its service, by arraying on our side the sympathies of the best men in Europe, securing for ourselves the inspiration, not of patriotism alone, but also of philanthropy and the fear of God. To re-enslave these freedmen would be not merely infamous, it would be insane. These, then, are wholly out of the problem. The eagles are uncaged, and gone. What shall be done with such as may not have been actually liberated, such as the patriots of the army, what shall be done with the institution of slavery itself—these are questions of the future, questions to be taken up and disposed of after the war is ended, and the Union, which, according to the loyal theory of the war, has never been dissolved, shall have been in fact restored. For the future, the immediate future, to which they belong, they are questions of the gravest moment. Perhaps we shall all soon feel that to be the crucial questions of our destiny. Perhaps the hour is nearer than some of us suppose, when the whole nation shall be standing in awe of Him whose office it is to say, Inasmuch as ye have done it, or have not done it, unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it, or have not done it, unto me. But just at this most critical juncture of our affairs—just emerging, as we are, from the lowest depths of our despondency, the national brain oppressed, the national pulse feverish, and the spirits of mischief busy as never before—these questions are not in time. The only question now, if we are wise, is the question of ear-

or armistice. This is the question offered us. Let us accept it, and hold its issues to it, and hold ourselves to it, and hold each other to it, and hold the nation to it. If Ajax fails of victory for want of light, be it no fault of ours.

Armistice is the watchword. But what is armistice? Not peace; only hostility suspended in order to peace, they tell us. Be not deceived, my countrymen! Peace will never come in this way. The rebellion is still in arms, engineered and dominated by able and desperate men, who have sworn, with an oath as stern as that of the famous *Delenda est Carthago*, that the old Union shall never be re-established. This explains the recent remark of Mr. Davis, that they "are not fighting for slavery, and care very little about it." He did not mean that they are sick of the institution, and ready to give it up. He only meant, although of course too shrewd to own it, that with their independence established, and an open sea between themselves and the dusky Continent, they will know how to make good the losses of the war. They are inflexibly resolved upon an independent Confederacy; and if, with their armies so well in hand, they can hold the Southern masses to that programme to-day, with their armies refreshed and resupplied, they will be able to hold these same masses to that same programme to-morrow. The armistice will end, as it began, in an unqualified and stubborn demand for independence. They say they want nothing else, and will think of nothing else. If their demand be refused—as refused it must be, for I have read in a recent document that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards"—then it will be war again, only worse, and less likely by a thousand fold to end profitably than now. If the demand be conceded, there may, indeed, be peace for a time, but war again after a season, and war forever, till either our descendants learn the wisdom now offered to us, or the continent is black with ruins. What man in his senses can imagine, for a moment, the possibility of permanent amity, or any thing like it, between two governments as would take the place of the one government now battling for its life? What man who wishes to plant, or spin, or trade, or study, would be able to do so amidst such uncertainties as would then be chronic? What mother would be willing to nurse her babe amidst such alarms as then would be nearly constant? Or is it supposed that there is still at the South a latent majority in favor of the old Union, who need only to be reconciled, who only ask a suspension of hostilities, and who may rid themselves of their present rulers, and resume their place under the old flag? If there be any such latent majority, where I know of no human nature, I do not believe, for that, that they will either respect or like us any less for having cut the rebellion root and branch; a rebellion, which, whether its rank is highest among the great historic blunders or among the great historic crimes.

### THE LAURELS OF MCCLLELLAN.

1st. McClellan planned and ordered the advance upon Ball's Bluff, and was the cause of that slaughter.

2d. McClellan wasted a month in besieging Yorktown, defended by a garrison of only 8,000 men, while he had 155,000.

3d. McClellan suffered his army to be surprised, with heavy loss, at Fair Oaks.

4th. McClellan, by neglecting to fortify his flanks and rear, allowed his position at Richmond to be taken in reverse, and ordered a disastrous retreat before a single corps of the enemy.

5th. McClellan ordered a retreat from Malvern Hill without cause or justification, after our men had achieved a glorious victory there.

6th. McClellan, by that retreat, prevented Pope from coming to his aid by the way of Lynchburg, and thus precipitated upon Pope's small force the whole of Lee's army.

7th. McClellan neglected for three weeks to obey an order to move his army northward to effect a junction with Pope, and that time Lee used to move his army against Pope.

8th. McClellan withheld reinforcements and supplies from Pope, which would have enabled the latter to beat back Lee successfully.

9th. McClellan opposed all the military and naval expeditions against the rebel seaboard, which he knew were essential to render the blockade perfect.

10th. McClellan opposed the division of the Army of the Potomac into corps, and only did divide it when peremptorily ordered to do so by Secretary Stanton, although he must have known that no army of that size could be managed without such division.

11th. McClellan neglected or refused to take the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, and commence a campaign, until compelled to do so by the orders of the President and War Department.

12th. McClellan suffered the Potomac to be blockaded by the enemy for months, when he could have prevented it.

13th. McClellan did not participate in the battles fought by his army, but was in every case distant from the battle, leaving his subordinates to manage the campaign as they saw fit.

14th. McClellan delayed his part of the operations in West Virginia until the enemy, whose retreat from Rich Mountain he was to stop, had been beaten by Rosecrans, and escaped.

15th. McClellan magnified the Quaker guns and scattered shots of the rebel army's Hittin' to a formidable fortification, defended by a strong garrison, and began a careful campaign against it until an adventurous Union man went up to the place, and discovered the cheat.

16th. McClellan suffered himself to be deluded in like manner at Manassas, and was undecisive in preventing the same.

17th. McClellan never seemed to have any accurate knowledge of the rebel forces, as he regularly magnified their strength on the authority of pretended spies.

18th. McClellan allowed Buell to keep an army of 120,000 men idle, at bay before a rebel force of less than 50,000, while Halleck's forces under Grant were doing the very work confided to Buell.

19th. McClellan kept the whole immense Army of the Potomac lying idle, through a long winter, without ordering the construction of winter quarters to shelter the men from the inclemencies of the only apparent reason for this course being the desire to conceal his intention not to move the army.

20th. McClellan sacrificed 12,000 men at Harper's Ferry by withholding Franklin's corps either by neglecting to secure them, or reinforcing Burnside at Antietam.

21st. McClellan caused the slaughter of the Corn Exchange Regiment by the foolish crossing at Shepherdstown, Maryland, in precisely the same manner as at Ball's Bluff.

22d. McClellan refused to move his army against Lee after Antietam, on which he protested that it could not be moved, although upon being superseded by Pope the latter moved the army with the greatest facility.

### USING THE SLAVES.

After all the invectives heaped on the administration, and all the bitter complaints put forth by peace men and copperheads at the North; after the government has been assailed time and again for taking the negroes, and making soldiers of them, and a constitutional whine has gone up from every copperhead kennel in the land to the throne of rebellion, because the barriers to the onward march of freedom have been overturned; after all this, the rebels begin to think of employing negroes to aid in destroying the government, by raising a black army of 250,000. What will Jeff's Northern allies say to this? Will they drag out their old hobby-horse, and ride against him in his new arena? Far from it. They care not what the South may do to destroy the Union, but can see no step taken for its preservation. We must believe the rebels would not take a step which would round them to their benefit than to free, arm and drill negroes for their armies. Had they done so at the start, Europe would, with one accord, have applauded the deed. We should learn even from our enemies. We have increased our army two hundred thousand by negro troops. How they will fight, let Fort Wagner and Olustee answer. We should free still more—free them all. When that prop falls from under the Confederacy, its doom is sealed.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

The *Louisville Journal* says McClellan has fallen under the political ban of Abolitionists. He may fall under a ban, but he certainly never will under a banner.

## The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!  
BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

**SPECIAL THANKS.** We are greatly indebted, and much relieved, by the quick and ample response of such of our subscribers as were able to return to us their copies of the *Liberator* of the 20th ultimo—our edition of that number having mysteriously fallen short a hundred copies. Such kind and considerate compliance with our request is truly gratifying, and calls for our special thanks, which we offer to each and all who have taken upon them this trouble. No more need be returned.

### PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The second lecture of the course now in progress under the auspices of the Parker Fraternity was given on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham of New York. His subject was "The Conservative Tendencies of the War."

Americans, he said, have been called a nation of radicals, but they might as truly be called a nation of conservatives. Conservatism is a fact of human nature, and human nature has in it a large element of lethargy, of staying as it is. In the progress of things, Providence necessarily gives frequent disturbances to this element, and then the nation complains, and worries, and wishes Providence would let it alone. It curses the critic, and persecutes the reformer, and hurls its thunder at a gale.

On the other hand, the radical also is a conservative, planting himself on the side of the law of nature. He would avoid change by establishing the unchangeable.

Our United States democrats are precisely the people who do not believe in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Jefferson Davis is now the chief representative of conservatism in America. He goes for slavery, for the owning of labor by capital, for the complete suppression of democratic institutions.

Who are the supporters of Jefferson Davis? The ruffians, the outlaws, first of all. The common breakers of law. Just such persons as, here in Boston, turned out to enforce the return of Anthony Burns to slavery. It need not do, they thought, to have these abolitionists breaking up the foundations of society!

What explains the cordial feeling here evinced between abolitionists and anarchists? Perhaps the sympathy which exists between one class of destructives, of plunderers, and another. Mitchell the anarchist, in becoming a slaveholder, did not desert his party; he only rose one step in the same scale.

Mankind respect conservatism; but the conservative form is antagonistic to the conservative principle, and hence seeming anomalies and inconsistencies appear.

War, in one view of it, is only destructive. But war is also conservative, and represents a vital principle. Our war was begun by destructives, who, failing of success, now find it more to their advantage to assume the position of conservatives. For us the war means safety, reform, peace. Peace was formerly split with five letters—p-e-a-c-e; now it is split with three letters—w-a-r. All disorderly persons denounce the war; all those praise it who understand by democracy a man's doing as he ought.

Jefferson Davis has been pronounced by Gen. McClellan "a perfect gentleman." Referring to the quality properly comprised in this epithet, the lecturer drew a vivid contrast between these two "gentlemen" on one side, and Abraham Lincoln and General Sherman on the other, vindicating the assertion of the two latter that peace must come by the submission of the destructive principle to the conservative principle.

The war has forwarded yet other conservative tendencies. Through it a common humanity is confessed and a common burden borne. A spurious democracy was perfecting the system of caste, a separation of man from man. The war has produced the Sanitary Commission, Soldiers' Fairs, the free-will offerings of men or the battlefield and women for the hospital. The war has made self-sacrifice a custom of our people.

Still another conservative influence has been advanced by the war. Slavery was our great evil. The white man had set his heel on the black man's neck, and the struggles of the latter shook the continent. The former was in Mexico, in Kansas, in Congress, had sprung from the oppression of the black man. The present war has established cordial relations between the best class of white Americans and the most oppressed and injured descendants of Africa.

Mr. Frothingham here gave some exceedingly interesting statistics of the aid afforded to Southern freedom by an Association for their benefit in New York, of which he was Corresponding Secretary. They teach the common arts of civilized life and the rudiments of education to the lowest and rudest population of the South. Even the old negro-priests, in some cases, are used as school-keepers. In such managers as these the new Redeemer of the African race is born. Already some far-seeing Eastern agents (five Parsee merchants resident in London) have sent liberal gifts in aid of this enterprise, the education and elevation of the Southern freedmen.

The black man himself in our country now reveals the activity of a vast conservative force. Under this head, the lecturer presented instructive details of the industrial activities of the ex-slaves—the profits some of them have already made on their newly acquired land—their filing of pre-emption claims for more lands—their building of houses for themselves, all the time providing suitably for the maintenance of their families, &c., &c.

Industry, economy, thrift, providence—if these are conservative, the freedmen are conservatives. Certainly, the love of education which they manifest looks like the best kind of conservatism.

The just and manly demand, quietly persisted in until yielded, of payment of the full wages of soldiership, and the continued refusal to take less than their due, is in the highest degree creditable to the black regiments of Massachusetts. It was a demand, not of equal pay merely for the soldier's sake, but of a recognition of manhood for the man's sake.

Industry, ambition, aspiration towards proprietorship and citizenship, self-respect, honor, heroism—if we contrast these conspicuously manifested characteristics of the freedmen with the contented ignorance and brutality of the "mean whites" of the South, it will appear that ebony holds the image of God after the soft Virginia pine has lost it.

When Sherman, returning to Georgia, was asked how many negroes came with his army, he answered, ten millions of them. They had been stripped of everything, but, as soon as the power of locomotion was given them, they sought freedom and civilization, and pressed towards the farm, the school-room, and the artisan's workshop.

The sword does not understand its work, but it means Union and Peace, and universal Liberty, protected by law.

The Music Hall was well filled, and the just sentiments and keen criticisms of the lecturer called forth frequent applause.

The President of the Fraternity announced that Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, would give the lecture next Tuesday evening, and that her subject would be "Chicago, the last ditch." To hear her an overflowing house may be expected.—*C. R. W.*

A MOST VALUABLE AND TIMELY HISTORICAL WORK. We call the special attention of all the friends of freedom to the new work just published by Walker, Wise & Co. of this city, (see their advertisement in another column,) entitled "History of the Anti-Slavery Movement from the 37th and 38th Congresses," by Hon. Henry Wilson. It has been prepared with great labor, accuracy and impartiality, and deserves a wide sale and a careful perusal.

### LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXVII.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

The official attitude of this city is akin to that desired by Mayor Wood three years ago—annexation to the Confederacy. For Mayor Gunther, who believes in peace and McClellan, will not illuminate the public buildings in honor of those successes which have made Chicago such a laughing-stock. Nor will he, from a proper sympathy for those who are in a like case with himself, recommend a spontaneous illumination by the citizens at large, lest that should suddenly become a test of loyalty. Brilliant as is this strategy, it is a test of loyalty. Brilliant as is this strategy, it is a test of loyalty. Brilliant as is this strategy, it is a test of loyalty.

Resolved, That while we deplore the bloodshed, costliness and agonies of war, and earnestly pray for peace, we yet deem a cessation of hostilities which leaves it unsettled whether reason is to be rebuked or petted and fondled, a delusion and a snare. If followed by attempts to bribe traitors to return to a nominal allegiance by the promise of surrendering to their vengeance two hundred thousand colored men, who are now bravely battling for our armies for Union and order, it would show such dastardly perfidy in our government as would call down on our nation the stern displeasure of a righteous God, and condemnation from all good men. Such attempts would wound the soul of our Union, the shipwreck of our country.

Resolved, That while we gratefully accord the meed of praise to Grant, Sherman, and their brave associates on the land, and to Farragut, Stringfellow, Porter, and other noble commanders on the sea, for their valor and skill; we desire to place on record our admiration for and gratitude to the common soldiers and sailors, who, with little hope of distinction and fame, have cheerfully perished their lives for country and humanity. While so many are found ready to die, as well as to be served, to follow as well as to lead, we will not despair of the republic.

Resolved, That while we recollect that it was not alone by the sword of Joshua, but also by the uplifted arm of Moses, that Israel prevailed over Amalek of old, we still recognize the power of earnest, truthful prayer. Most reverently, therefore, we will continue to supplicate the God of Sabbath, that justice and equity may be done in our land; that anarchy and misrule may be checked; that righteousness may triumph, and peace speedily return; and that the Lord God may lift his face upon us and bless us.

### S. W. GERMAN CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Your committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Every man, and especially every Christian and patriot, should take a decided stand in regard to the condition of our country; and it behooves us, therefore, the Southern German Conference of the M. E. Church to speak out their opinions, and to declare their purpose as a body, while assembled for their first session in a city and State which just now seem to be more afflicted by the horrors and hardships of war than at any period before.

The present canvass, like others which have preceded it, is productive of some curious revelations. Such are those made by Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, denied by Gen. Nagle, and fastened upon him so that they will stick, by that able representative of the Key-stone State: to the effect that the Peninsular campaign was not devised by McClellan, but by two Congressmen in his behalf, and forced upon the Administration by a fraud. Such, also, is the statement of Mr. Blair in the speech alluded to: that "the President held Gen. McClellan to be patriotic, and had concerted with Gen. Grant to bring him again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace-junto at Chicago." The public will be grateful to the junco at least for rescuing them from so grave a peril. Revelations of the spirit which animates the self-styled Peace party, though not needed, have been liberally afforded. The bloody measures of banners, newspapers and orators are daily executed, and are thoroughly sincere. No large assembly or procession of Union men can take place in this city, or your own, or in Philadelphia, without some more or less formidable assault from the supporters of McClellan. Smaller towns partake of the vicious example, and a kind of Border-ruffianism is in training for the day when the polls, if preserved from molestation, will bestow the hope of the rebel leaders in their Democratic allies at the North; their last hope, in turn, is in carrying the fall elections; and this cannot be accomplished except by violence or illegal balloting. No one doubts that the desperation of the Copperheads is equal to any endeavor for victory, and it behooves the country to be prepared for a second attack upon the right of the majority to rule.

A friend was reminding me, a few days ago, of that feature in our political gatherings which is introduced by the Republican party within easy memory—the presence of women. How this came about is known to those who remember the epoch when women first sat on public platforms with men, at lectures and other sorts of entertainment, and that earlier epoch when the anti-slavery body was divided to reunite, because a woman was appointed upon a committee with those of the opposite sex. This is but one of the many valuable legacies of the anti-slavery agitation to the present generation; and the admission of woman into politics simply as a spectator has added immense moral force to the party which opened its doors to her. The *Evening Post* has recently been urging the women of the country to vote for President as they can—by exhortations, arguments, appeals to those who exercise suffrage. I am led to reflect that mere political sagacity would dictate to a liberal party, which claims (and I think justly) to possess the sympathy of its countrywomen, the extension of the elective franchise to them. But I am not aware that experience has shown much difference in the reception of women's rights petitions by Republican and Democratic legislatures; at all events, party lines cease to appear as rigidly upon this as upon other questions.

That humanity which we commonly attribute to the female sex, we impute our treatment of the negro in relation to our polity. We need, never more than now—for regenerating the South, a population which shall be loyal to the core and democratic in the blood: the freedmen will be all that, and we have not yet allowed them a ballot. So in the present emergency, when we are grappling with a monstrous iniquity, and in every effort at purification hereafter, we require aid of justice, truth, elements, that we can muster; yet woman is, and seems likely to remain, a stranger to our ranks. We are fighting to assert the dignity and the freedom of labor, yet to one half of our citizens the principle is an abstraction. Mr. Sabine, in his "American Loyalties," proves conclusively that the fundamental cause of the first Revolution was the restriction of labor in the colonies. We, indeed, pass no laws depriving women of any occupation which is not prejudicial to society, but we do quite as effectually shut them out from a vast number of vocations which they are entirely competent to pursue. Representation would serve them as a representative form of government did our fathers: it would regulate their taxation, and would secure them all the privileges which are associated with that burden. Suppose the Constitution to be remodelled on the return of peace: will sex as well as color be obliterated from that instrument? or must each State be won by a slow process, till a new amendment becomes necessary?

It is well to remember that the future is now, and that, for States as for individuals, to postpone till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, is poor economy and worse morality.

Our attentive New York correspondent sent this letter with his usual punctuality, in ample season for the *Liberator* of last week, for which it was designed; but it somehow got mislaid, and was forgotten. Nothing of its interest, however, will be affected by the delay, though we regret to have broken the continuity of the series.—*Ed. Lib.*

**DEATH OF CAPT. DANIEL FORTER.** Among the killed at the recent battle at Chapin's Bluff was Capt. (formerly Chaplain) Daniel Forter, of this State. He was a most radical abolitionist, and a true brave and devoted man. We are unable to give any particulars.

### UNIVERSALISTS ON THE WAR.

At the National Convention of the Universalists, held in Concord, N. H., Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Pawtucket, R. I., in behalf of a committee, presented a series of resolutions on the state of the country. They were unanimously adopted, and are as follows:

Whereas, The fearful war with which our nation has been scourged for years still continues, and makes additional demands on our courage, energy, patience and faith; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in it the punishment of our people for their persistent arrogance and opposition to the general principle of justice, and the peace through efforts to rivet anew the chains of the bondman, or to perpetuate the former glaring inconsistencies between our professions of love for liberty and the support of slavery.

Resolved, That while we deplore the bloodshed, costliness and agonies of war, and earnestly pray for peace, we yet deem a cessation of hostilities which leaves it unsettled whether reason is to be rebuked or petted and fondled, a delusion and a snare. If followed by attempts to bribe traitors to return to a nominal allegiance by the promise of surrendering to their vengeance two hundred thousand colored men, who are now bravely battling for our armies for Union and order, it would show such dastardly perfidy in our government as would call down on our nation the stern displeasure of a righteous God, and condemnation from all good men. Such attempts would wound the soul of our Union, the shipwreck of our country.

Resolved, That while we gratefully accord the meed of praise to Grant, Sherman, and their brave associates on the land, and to Farragut, Stringfellow, Porter, and other noble commanders on the sea, for their valor and skill; we desire to place on record our admiration for and gratitude to the common soldiers and sailors, who, with little hope of distinction and fame, have cheerfully perished their lives for country and humanity. While so many are found ready to die, as well as to be served, to follow as well as to lead, we will not despair of the republic.

Resolved, That while we recollect that it was not alone by the sword of Joshua, but also by the uplifted arm of Moses, that Israel prevailed over Amalek of old, we still recognize the power of earnest, truthful prayer. Most reverently, therefore, we will continue to supplicate the God of Sabbath, that justice and equity may be done in our land; that anarchy and misrule may be checked; that righteousness may triumph, and peace speedily return; and that the Lord God may lift his face upon us and bless us.

### S. W. GERMAN CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Your committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Every man, and especially every Christian and patriot, should take a decided stand in regard to the condition of our country; and it behooves us, therefore, the Southern German Conference of the M. E. Church to speak out their opinions, and to declare their purpose as a body, while assembled for their first session in a city and State which just now seem to be more afflicted by the horrors and hardships of war than at any period before.

The present canvass, like others which have preceded it, is productive of some curious revelations. Such are those made by Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, denied by Gen. Nagle, and fastened upon him so that they will stick, by that able representative of the Key-stone State: to the effect that the Peninsular campaign was not devised by McClellan, but by two Congressmen in his behalf, and forced upon the Administration by a fraud. Such, also, is the statement of Mr. Blair in the speech alluded to: that "the President held Gen. McClellan to be patriotic, and had concerted with Gen. Grant to bring him again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace-junto at Chicago." The public will be grateful to the junco at least for rescuing them from so grave a peril. Revelations of the spirit which animates the self-styled Peace party, though not needed, have been liberally afforded. The bloody measures of banners, newspapers and orators are daily executed, and are thoroughly sincere. No large assembly or procession of Union men can take place in this city, or your own, or in Philadelphia, without some more or less formidable assault from the supporters of McClellan. Smaller towns partake of the vicious example, and a kind of Border-ruffianism is in training for the day when the polls, if preserved from molestation, will bestow the hope of the rebel leaders in their Democratic allies at the North; their last hope, in turn, is in carrying the fall elections; and this cannot be accomplished except by violence or illegal balloting. No one doubts that the desperation of the Copperheads is equal to any endeavor for victory, and it behooves the country to be prepared for a second attack upon the right of the majority to rule.

A friend was reminding me, a few days ago, of that feature in our political gatherings which is introduced by the Republican party within easy memory—the presence of women. How this came about is known to those who remember the epoch when women first sat on public platforms with men, at lectures and other sorts of entertainment, and that earlier epoch when the anti-slavery body was divided to reunite, because a woman was appointed upon a committee with those of the opposite sex. This is but one of the many valuable legacies of the anti-slavery agitation to the present generation; and the admission of woman into politics simply as a spectator has added immense moral force to the party which opened its doors to her. The *Evening Post* has recently been urging the women of the country to vote for President as they can—by exhortations, arguments, appeals to those who exercise suffrage. I am led to reflect that mere political sagacity would dictate to a liberal party, which claims (and I think justly) to possess the sympathy of its countrywomen, the extension of the elective franchise to them. But I am not aware that experience has shown much difference in the reception of women's rights petitions by Republican and Democratic legislatures; at all events, party lines cease to appear as rigidly upon this as upon other questions.

That humanity which we commonly attribute to the female sex, we impute our treatment of the negro in relation to our polity. We need, never more than now—for regenerating the South, a population which shall be loyal to the core and democratic in the blood: the freedmen will be all that, and we have not yet allowed them a ballot. So in the present emergency, when we are grappling with a monstrous iniquity, and in every effort at purification hereafter, we require aid of justice, truth, elements, that we can muster; yet woman is, and seems likely to remain, a stranger to our ranks. We are fighting to assert the dignity and the freedom of labor, yet to one half of our citizens the principle is an abstraction. Mr. Sabine, in his "American Loyalties," proves conclusively that the fundamental cause of the first Revolution was the restriction of labor in the colonies. We, indeed, pass no laws depriving women of any occupation which is not prejudicial to society, but we do quite as effectually shut them out from a vast number of vocations which they are entirely competent to pursue. Representation would serve them as a representative form of government did our fathers: it would regulate their taxation, and would secure them all the privileges which are associated with that burden. Suppose the Constitution to be remodelled on the return of peace: will sex as well as color be obliterated from that instrument? or must each State be won by a slow process, till a new amendment becomes necessary?

It is well to remember that the future is now, and that, for States as for individuals, to postpone till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, is poor economy and worse morality.

Our attentive New York correspondent sent this letter with his usual punctuality, in ample season for the *Liberator* of last week, for which it was designed; but it somehow got mislaid, and was forgotten. Nothing of its interest, however, will be affected by the delay, though we regret to have broken the continuity of the series.—*Ed. Lib.*

**DEATH OF CAPT. DANIEL FORTER.** Among the killed at the recent battle at Chapin's Bluff was Capt. (formerly Chaplain) Daniel Forter, of this State. He was a most radical abolitionist, and a true brave and devoted man. We are unable to give any particulars.



